FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1834. [NO. 881.

NTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
50 per annum, if paid in advance;
if paid during the year of subscrip-
or $3 50 at the end of the year.

VERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
are for the first, & thirty cents for each
ding publication. Advertisers are request-
the number of insertions desired, or
be continued till forbid, and charged
gly.
ers to the Editor must be post paid.

FAIR.

Ladies of the Episcopal Society announce
the Public, that a Fair will be held in the
ic Hall, on the Evening of Wednesday the
st, and will be continued during the follow-
and Evening.
il 14, 1834.

Downing and Col Crockett.

EW supply, just received by Steamer John
alker, for sale by
E. J. HALE.
15, 1834.

Dividend No. 10,

One Dollar per Share, on the Capital Stock
the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will
on the 1st day of May next.
GEO. McNEILL, Treas'r.
, 1834. 80 3w.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the Books of Subscription to the Stock
the "Bank of the State of North Carolina,"
continued open at the Office of E. L. & W.
until the 1st day of May next; and after
, they will be forwarded to the Com-
rs at Raleigh.
E. L. WINSLOW,
DUNCAN McRAE, } Comm'rs.
JOSEPH BAKER,
il 14. 80-tf.

SOMETHING NEW!

The Subscriber has just received from New
ork a small assortment of ENGLISH BRI-
LEATHERS and MARTINGALES, much
or to any thing of the kind ever offered in
arket before in point of Leather and work-
ip. Call and examine them.
GEO. W. McDONALD.
Person Street.
etteville, April 9, 1834. 80-4w.

Also, a splendid assortment of

SADDLERY,

ery description, which will be sold low for
on time to those whose punctuality can be
on.

LARGE SALES OF DRY GOODS, AT AUCTION.

Tuesday, the 6th May, at the Auction Store of WILLKINGS & CO.,
ILL be sold, an extensive assortment of Bri-
sh, French, and American DRY GOODS,
Consisting of
Sattinetts, 5-4 Bombazines,
Silk Princettas, Drillings,
Kerseymeres, Stormonts, 5-4 Bed Ticks,
Prints, Ginghams, 3-4 Bed Ticks,
Muslins, Vestings, Ladies' & Gent's Gloves
and Gold Jaconetts, Cotton & Worsted Hose,
Muslins, Cotton Balls, Palmetta Hats,
Muslins, Pearl Buttons, Coat and Vest do.
Linen, Silk Umbrellas, Cotton do.
Shell Shirtings, Garniture Ribbons,
Net Silks, Sinchew do., Fur Hats,
Bed Gros-de-Naps, black sattin Levantines,
Levantines, Levantine Hd'kfs,
Shawls and Hd'kfs, Foulard silk Hd'kfs.
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 do. do.
Rugs, } a beautiful article.
ting, &c. }
th many other articles too tedious to enumer-
This being an extensive sale of new and de-
Goods, we think it will be an object for
ers from the interior to attend.
ms liberal and made known at sale.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO. } *Auct'rs.*
WILLKINGS & CO., }
il 15, 1834. 80ts.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF
*White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tu-
mors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and
fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises,
Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds
and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts,
Old Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains,
Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles,
Internal diseases generally.*
25 per pot, or $9 per dozen.
wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ING received the appointment of AUC-
TIONEER, would offer his services to the
AMOS KIMBALL.
ville, *April 8th*, 1834.

NEW BOOKS.

WIGHT'S Theology; Jay's Family Discour-
ses; Claimers' Works; Handel and Hayden
; Course of Time; Paradise Lost; Moore's
; Carpenter's Guide; Emigrant's Guide;
liad; Don Quixote; Hudibras; Mason's
Grammar of Elocution; Exercises in Com
Greek Testaments; Mathematical Instru-
&c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.

MILL IRONS &c.

E Subscriber manufactures, and will keep
onstantly on hand,
Mill Cranks and Mill Irons
descriptions, warranted to be of good qual-
at a reasonable price. Orders from the
will be punctually attended to.
kinds of Black and White Smithing exe-
with despatch, at my shop on Person Street
Liberty Point.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
etteville, April 1834.

Bank of Cape Fear,

6th March, 1834.

BOOKS of Subscription for the increased Capital of this Bank, authorised by the Legislature at their last Session, will be opened at the places designated in the Charter, on TUESDAY, 1st of APRIL next, and remain open for thirty days thereafter, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

City of Raleigh.—H[illegible]xc'y David L. Swain, Wm. S. Mhoon, Weston R. Gales, Chas. Dewey.

Wilmington.—President, Directors and Cashier.

Fayetteville.—John D. Toomer, Robert Strange, E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, John W. Wright.

Newbern.—Hon. Wm. Gaston, John Burgwin, John W. Guion, John M. Roberts.

Edenton.—Joseph B. Skinner, Jon. H. Haughton, William D. Roscoe, Rich'd Hoskins.

Hillsborough.—James Philips, Josiah Turner, Jno. W. Norwood, James Webb.

Salem.—John J. Blum, Em'l Shober, Jno. Vogler, F. H. Shuman.

Salisbury.—Maxwell Chambers, Thos. L. Cowan, David F. Caldwell, Jno Beard, Jr.

Charlotte.—William J. Alexander, Washington Morrison, Wm. W. Long.

Elizabeth City.—John L. Bailey, Miles White, Jno. McMorin.

Halifax.—Joseph Simmons, Mark Pettaway, R. C. Bond, Andrew Joiner.

Tarborough.—Spencer D. Cotten, James W. Clark, Joseph R. Lloyd

Warrenton.—William Burlingham, Weldon N. Edwards, Edward Hall, Dr. Pope

Milton.—John T. Garland, Jno. Wilson, Meriwether Lewis.

Lincolnton.—Vardy McBee, Charles H. Henderson, Bartlett Shipp.

Morganton.—John Caldwell, Isaac T. Avery, Sam'l C Tate.

Washington.—Wm. A. Blount, Allen Grice, William L. Kennedy.

Wadesborough.—Absolem Myers, Joseph Medley, A. W Brandon.

Murfreesborough.—Lewis M. Cowper, Bridger J. Montgomery, Tristram Capeheart.

Windsor.—Joseph B. G. Roulhac, David Outlaw, Josiah Holly.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Commissioners will receive in payment of Subscriptions for Stock, (as equivalent to specie,) Notes of the following Banks, viz: State Bank of North Carolina, Bank of Newbern, Bank of the United States and their Branches, *at par*—Notes of the "Bank of the State of South Carolina" will not be taken; but such notes of the other Banks of South Carolina, as are payable in Charleston; also Notes of the Bank of Virginia" and "Farmers' Bank of Virginia," (except the Branches at Winchester and Fredericksburg,) may be received at a discount of 1½ per cent. as an equivalent for the expense which this Bank will necessarily incur in rendering such Notes available as Specie.

JAS: OWEN, *Pres't.*

Wilmington, March 12, 1834. 76-tt.

In pursuance of the above notice, Books for subscription towards an increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, will be opened at their office at Fayetteville, on the first day of April next, and continue open for thirty days thereafter
For the Commissioners.
J. W. WRIGHT, Cash r.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,
91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Land-*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, } *ing,*
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.
April 4, 1834. 79tf.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his DWELLING HOUSE, with 20 acres of Land, on Harrington Hill. Mr. Chas. B. Jones will show the premises and communicate the terms to any person wishing to purchase.
D. A. DAVIS.
March 26, 1834. 78 4t.

For Sale,

THE two story HOUSE near the Court House, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Henry Horn, and joining Mr. Jas. Seawell. If not sold at private sale by the 1st of May, it will be offered at Auction. Terms, one fourth 90 days—the balance at 1, 2 and 3 years. For further particulars, apply to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
April 1. 78ts.

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.
75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
20 Blbs. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by
E. J. HALE.
April 1. 78tf.

Notice,

IS hereby given to the creditors of Mr. Dee Kay to come before me, within sixty days from the date hereof, with their claims properly authenticated, as I now hold in my hands as Trustee of said Dee Kay, a balance of money, after paying the preferred debts, applicable to any other creditors of said Dee Kay.
G. B. ATKINS, Trustee.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1834. 78-4t.

Episcopal Convention.

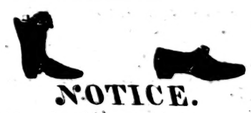
THE Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocess of North Carolina, will be held in St. Peter's Church, Washington, commencing on the 1st Wednesday in May next, that being the 7th day of the month.
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

☞ *The Western Carolinian, People's Press, Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator and Elizabeth City Star, will please give the above a few insertions.*

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
March 25. 77-tf.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.



NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of domestic manufacture, among which are
Men's 1st, 2d and 3d quality calf skin Boots,
Ditto 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th quality Shoetees,
Ditto 1st quality seal and calf Shoes, for spring and summer wear,
Ladies' seal and calf Shoetees and Shoes,
Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoetees and Shoes.
The above Stock is made of good materials, and warranted workmanship, and being anxious to dispose of it, I will sell it at prices much less than usual, for *cash.*
W. L. HAWLEY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to me by note or open account, are informed that I shall be obliged to force the collection of the same, if they are not speedily attended to. However unpleasant, this is indispensable. W. L. H.
March 24. 77-tf.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Nathan King, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*
March 10, 1834.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all whom it may concern, that I have appointed Oliver Lewis my Attorney, with full power and authority to collect the debts due the Firm of *Lewis & Ross*, and to discharge the same with good and sufficient acquittances, and to make sale of the Goods and Merchandize of the said firm which were assigned to me on the 5th instant.
MATTHEW F. FREEMAN,
Assignee of Lewis & Ross.
March 24, 1834. 77tf.

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the *NEEDFUL*, respectfully informs his customers in Town and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and Notes, will be placed in the hands of John Winslow, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him.
March 10. 75tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of a removal to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. The Lands in Cumberland are well known, being those formerly held and owned by Captain Lord, on the east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite to the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will view and examine for themselves It may however, be well to remark, that nearly all those lands lie within one, two and three miles of the town of Fayetteville, that they are variously and heavily timbered, and contain in quantity about **2300** acres; two or three hundred acres of which is arable land, and under a tolerable fence, and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE.

And all other necessary out houses in good repair, several of the buildings being entirely new.—There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL, and an eligible site for another Mill, all within an half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with the improvements thereon, consisting of the Tobacco Warehouse and other Warehouses. Also, my Wharf above the Ferry landing and one-half of the Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. Also, a lot near Mrs. Hawley's containing five acres. I also offer for sale, Woodstock, my Family Mansion, a new and commodious building near Haymount and about a mile from the Town House, with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting of a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c all new This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water, and may well be compared with any lot in this part of the country for health, beauty and convenience as a summer or a permanent residence.

In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale a tract of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton, being good piny land and containing 540 acres.—Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as any in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given if early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country The terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating. I also offer for sale three or four

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.
March 22, 1834. 77-tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and opening, a general assortment of
British, French and American GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for past favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
March 18. 78tf

PURE CIDER.

JUST received by the Steamer John Walker, 20 barrels pure refined CIDER, very superior.
WILLKINGS & Co
March 25, 1834. 77 tf

20 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
20 Barrels No 3. Mackerel,
30 Bundles Hay,
Just received and for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1834. 75-tf.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,

NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c. &c. &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do. Kip do. and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do. do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do. do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do. do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do. do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do. do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. do Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do. do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do. do calf Brogans,
100 do. do Morocco Boots,
100 do. do seal do.
100 do. do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do. do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do. do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do. boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do do gingham do.
10 do. cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.
G. HURLBUTT.
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.

☞ N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

Notice.

I HAVE appointed Robert McIntyre, Esq., my agent and attorney, to collect all debts and demands due to me, with full authority to give and grant discharges and acquittances for the same.
A. McIVER.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1834. 77 6w.

25 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the 1st of March, 1833, a likely negro fellow by the name of SCIP, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well formed, yellow complexion, high forehead, a scar over one of his eyes, good teeth. He is about 25 years of age. He is well known about Fayetteville, having been hired during the year 1833, to Col. Samuel T. Hawley, of that town. It is probable that he is lurking about the town or its vicinity. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, living about ten miles South East of Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on the Wilmington Road, or for his confinement in Bladen Jail, or Twenty Dollars for his confinement in any other Jail so that I get him again.
SAMUEL C. GAUSE.
March 24, 1834. 77-6w.

Corn! Corn!! Corn!!!

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER JOHN WALKER,
500 BUSHELS CORN.
For sale by
THOS: SANDFORD & CO.
March 25. 77-tf.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

A Bilious subject.—Some one remarking to Major O'D—that a mutual friend of theirs was looking as yellow as a guinea. "Is it a guinea he is looking like?" exclaimed the Major; "you should have seen the poor fellow, as I saw him, in India; there he was looking as yellow as five guineas at least."

"Dick, what are you about there?" said a gentlemen to his servant whom he saw loitering about the barn. "Catching rats, sir!" And how many rats have you caught? "Why sir, when I get the one I'm after now, and another one, it will make two!"

CALCAREOUS DEPOSITES IN N. CAROLINA.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register.

Mantua, Lenoir County, N. C.
Feb. 12th, 1834.

Dear Sir,—I avail myself of this opportunity, to thank you for the pleasure and instruction derived from a perusal of the "Essay on Calcareous Manures," with which you so kindly presented me when we met in Raleigh. In my humble opinion, no single treatise which has yet been published, promises so much good to southern agriculture. It opens a new and extensive mine of fertility, for the lasting improvement of our impoverished soils; and may be the means of adding millions to the wealth and prosperity of the south. Happily illustrating an important theory by judicious and satisfactory experiments, this work comes directly home to the comprehension and interest of its readers.

My location is on the Neuse river, about midway between tide water, and the granite termination.—Very little has yet been done towards the improvement of our plantations. Manure is preserved in but small quantities, and few aim at any thing higher than the *two shift system.* Under this management our lands would rapidly deteriorate, were it not for their warm and quick qualities, which enable them soon to recover from exhaustion. As it is, however, they are far from progressive improvement.

So far from it, that were I to say they go two steps backwards, and one forward, it would give you no unapt illustration of our agricultural advancement. Hopeless, indeed, would be our prospects, could we see no remedy to arrest this retrograde course. Fortunately there is a remedy ample, and all-sufficient, and which a kind providence has furnished at our door; this remedy is nothing more nor less than marl. They who are sceptical as to the value of marl, or fossil shells, as a manure of the best and most lasting character, have only to consult the experience of Eastern Virginia, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland for the last seven years; and their doubts will be entirely removed.

The alluvial region of North Carolina, is extremely rich in shell and stone marl. Although my acquaintance with the geology of this section of it is limited, I know of many extensive deposites of this valuable earth. There are two beds of it on the banks of the Neuse in Wayne county. One at Cox's ferry, a little below the first falls; and the other some miles lower down, on the plantation of James Griswold, Esq. These deposites, and particularly the latter, are rich and abundant.

Some twenty or thirty miles lower down, there are two more deposites disclosed on the banks of the river, and about three miles apart. As these belong to me, I have taken some pains to ascertain their value and extent. The lower bed contains 48-100 of carbonate of lime, and the upper one 75-100. The former has been pronounced by you, a very valuable manure, though not pure enough for lime, and the latter extremely and unusually rich. Either bed is capable of furnishing millions of bushels. The upper one has been pierced one and a half miles from the river.

There is another valuable quary in Lenior several miles from the river.

Descending the Neuse into Craven county, deposites of marl are found much more frequent, until you reach Newbern, and I presume continue to the mouth of the river. I must not omit to mention here, that Lucas Benners, Esq. an enterprising and spirited farmer, residing on the river below Newbern, has been profitably marling his lands for several years.—His example has so far been lost on the community.

Stone-marl is still more abundant on the Trent river, which you know unites with the Neuse at Newbern. There is a great deal of it on Neuse river in Onslow county; and I have seen a rich bed of fossil shells, on the side of a ravine in Sampson county, near the Six Runs, a tributary of the north east branch of Cape Fear. In Duplin county, there are two streams, one called Little, and the other Big Limestone, on which I presume the article abounds. But it would be wasting time to go further into details. There can be no doubt, but that the whole alluvial section of our state is undermined by a stratum of fossil shells, sometimes approaching the surface, but generally lying so deep as to escape observation, except where it is disclosed by ravines and water courses.

Thus you will see we have the bane and antidote both before us. I trust we shall make a wise choice. Should we not however, it can excite no surprise. It will not be the first rich pearl we have cast away.

It is enough to make the heart of a patriot bleed, when we reflect what North Carolina is, and what she is capable of being. With every thing in the way of resources, physical and moral to make her a great, commanding and prosperous state—she is at best but stationary, and which you know is comparative declension. Her population and wealth are deserting her in one continued and augmenting stream, for other climes. And why? Simply because she will not improve the means which the God of nature has placed at her disposal. Internal Improvement is at present a more urgent want with us, than the improvement of our soils. Millions of our resources are lying dormant, for the want of facilities for transportation. Let me offer a single illustration, applicable exclusively to the eastern section of the state. The pine-trees (long leaf) of North Carolina, for lumber and naval stores are unquestionably of greater value than her slaves, if they could be made available. I have been informed upon the best authority, that 20 per cent. can be cleared on the capital, embarked in making turpentine, when convenient to market. But for the want of the convenience, this immense resource can only be called into action on small portions of our navigable streams. I travelled a few days ago from Waynesborough to Fayetteville, a distance of sixty-five miles, through a country heavily timbered with the finest long leaf pines, and saw no evidence during the route of their being used for any thing but plantation purposes. I should except one tar kiln, and half a dozen trees designed for tar timber, partly hewn and left to decay—but not one stroke of the axe for turpentine. Hundreds and thousands of acres are in the state that nature formed them. This is but "*e pluribus unum,*" to show you how profoundly the giant sleeps. But I am trespassing too much on your patience, and will force myself to a conclusion. Yours, &c.

ISAAC CROOM.

MAJOR DOWNING'S CORRESPONDENCE.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON,
April 5th, 1834.

I suppose you'll be all pretty considerable struck up when you come to see where I now be, and so I'll jest tell you in as short order as possible, how it come about.

Ever since I wrote you that last letter about the Rakoon Story the Gineral telled me, and the Old Hen story I telled him, the folks about the Gineral haint giv me no time to eat or sleep, and I have had nigh upon the hull Government to beat off; but so long as I had the Gineral on my side, I didn't care nothin about it. But tother day the Gineral he began to shake in the wind a leetle, and this was about the cause on't.—He and me was sittin talkin over matters alone, and firein red hot shot at the opposition folks, and especially at Squire Biddle, when I telled the Gineral, says I Gineral, its well enuf for us to talk so among folks who come to see us, for it is the natur of people to give one credit for honesty at least, though he is wrong, if he ony seems warm and determined, jest as you was when you cut down that old man's Bee tree, but says I my slate dont tell me that the present trouble all about the country is owing to the Bank crampin folks. And with that I had got on his fingers, and though he can sometimes figer out a pretty considerable tuff sum that way, this puzzled him amazingly. So to right, says he, Major what then is the cause of all this trouble? Well, says I, Gineral, I suppose we shall know now pritty soon. There is a cog out some where says I; and as the Senate is overhawlin the mill perhaps they'll find it, and let us know.—And the words warn't more than out of my mouth, when in come Kindle and Blair lookin as though they had jest ben snaked through a gimblet hole, and they telled the Gineral that the Senate had jest past Clay's resolution. It wont do no good to tell what followed, but the Gineral was hoppin mad, and it was more than an hour afore he got threw slattin things about. And as it was about the time when folks would be comin to visit the Gineral, I jest steped out to tell em they must call agin, for the Gineral was hard at work in "Cabinet Kounsel."

When I got back I found the Gineral with pritty nigh all the steam blowed off, and them other two critters writin somethin to come out in the Globe next day. I telled the Gineral right off—now says I Gineral, we better keep an eye on what we say in print, for we have trouble enuf with what we say here to folks—but says I, if we go to abusin the Senate and put it in print too, the people may take a stand agin us and puzzle us hereafter most plagily. And with that the Gineral got his steam up in a minit—and he teld me if that was my notion I better pack up and quit—for the time had come now for every man to take his own side, and if I thought the Senate had more wisdom than he had I must clear out. Well says I Gineral, had'nt we best call the hull Cabinet together on this business. *Cabinet!* says the Gineral, what more do I want? and with that he turned and pointed to Kindle and Blair, and giving me a look as black as thunder. Well says I that's enuf—and as I had kept my bundle ready for a move for some days past, all I had to do was to stick my slate in it, and poke my ax handle threw the upper knot, and I slung the hull consarn over my shoulder and was back agin in the Cabinet afore you could say Jack Robinson.

Now says I Gineral, I and you are going to quit—but afore I go I should like to tell you a story—and the best on't is, it aint a long one, says I. And so I tell'd the Gineral that snake story you've heard me tell afore. How I was once walkin in a field down there to Downingvile, and hearin a clatter, and seein no one, but to rights findin that it all come from a big black snake more than half a rod long, the tail quarlin with the head about taking the lead: and sayin the head had led long enuf, and the tail ought to try its turn a spell—and so the head give up and let the tail have his way—and I follow'd on to see how things would work that way—and so after going agin the scales a spell, and makin things grit considerable, the tail tried to go threw a stone fence, and got in jam'd, riggled and twisted and screwd and could'nt go on, and the head of the snake wanted to know what was the matter, and why it did'nt go threw, and that he had gone threw the same fence twenty times—the tail got a little rathy, and a little asham'd and did'nt like to tell.

When I got so far in my story, the Gineral who had been all the while sittin and lookin right at the fire, turn'd round and gin me a plagey inquirin look, and I stopp'd short off—well, says he, what was the eend on't? why, say I, Gineral I haint got time now to tell you, but says I, the next time we meet I'll finish the story, and with that I made the Gineral a rale cabinet bow, and I walked strait out of the white house feelin pritty much, I suppose, like a good many folks afore me, who have had their say their and then cleared out.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

Substantial Victory.—Yesterday, after it was ascertained that *Cornelius W. Lawrence* had received an apparent majority of some one hundred and fifty votes over our Candidate, we raised the cry of VICTORY! for victory in all its moral effects—victory in all its controlling consequences—that alone was.—But now we have to congratulate friends here and elsewhere, in an absolute numerical as well as moral triumph, in the election of a majority of both members of the Common Council. We have in the Board of Alderman *nine*, in that of Assistants *eight*, out of fifteen, giving in joint ballot the positive majority of *four*. They who know how this city has been governed, and who understand the mighty influence which the patronage of the Corporation, even wisely, honestly and impartially bestowed, confers, will know how to appreciate the extent of this triumph.

From all these considerations it is obvious that—to use a favorite phrase of their own—the Regency has sustained a WATERLOO DEFEAT. They are routed, beaten, broken—never again—if we are true to ourselves—true to our cause—true to our country—*never again to rally.*

By the returns for Mayor, Mr. Lawrence has, out of 35,147 votes, a nominal majority of 176 over Mr. Verplanck. The General Committee have appointed a Committee to inquire into the legality of the Sixth Ward

Election, and to ascertain how many votes are lost by false tickets, with the name G. G. instead of Guilian C. Verplanck.

The majority we have overcome was, when only *thirty thousand five hundred* votes were taken in the contested election of 1832, *Five thousand five hundred and fourteen:* now, with *thirty-five thousand* votes, the result is a majority for 179 of Mr. Lawrence.

From the Daily Advertiser.

LAST DAY OF THE ELECTION.—SERIOUS RIOTS AND BLOODSHED.—Yesterday was characterized by a degree of violence never before exhibited in our city on any former occasion. In the morning, about 10 o'clock, a number of persons in Cross street, near Reed, assembled in a tumultuous manner, and a fight ensued, in which several persons were knocked down and considerably injured. Soon after this, a second disturbance was discovered to exist at the corner of Augustus and Duane streets, near the 6h Ward Poll, and the Mayor heading the officers to suppress it, was struck a severe blow, by a man named James Waters, but not seriously injured. Waters then, with much resistance, was arrested and carried to the Police, and from thence to prison. Soon after this, about 12 o'clock, a riot of a very serious nature, occurred in Broadway, near Masonic Hall. The ship Constitution, as it was passing up Broadway, where it was cheered, was stoned by a number of persons, who threatened to destroy it. This led to some harsh expressions on both sides, and the news being communicated to the committee at Mansonic Hall, they rushed out, aided by some citizens, and drove the disturbers of the peace from the ground. They rallied, however, soon after, to the number of several hundreds, armed with clubs and stones, and commenced a furious attack upon all who came in their way.—Information being communicated to the Mayor and Police, the former high functionary, accompanied by the Police officers, constables, and about 40 watchmen, proceeded to the scene of action. There they discovered an exhibition of violence, which they had not been prepared to expect. In endeavoring to suppress it, numerous persons, nearly 50, were knocked down and beaten, some of them receiving severe and dangerous wounds. Among the number of those most seriously injured, are Captain Munson of the watch, who had his ribs broken, his head very much cut, and his hand very badly wounded. His assistant Capt. Joshua Fleet, was also very seriously injured, and carried from the ground. Capt. Seaman of the watch, as also Capt. Stewart of the same, were very much hurt, and Captains Fisher and Stagg severely bruised.

One of Capt. Stewart's men named Stiles, had his arm broken, and 10 or 11 watchmen were wounded. Joseph Blunt, Esq. was struck with a bludgeon in the arm, and much bruised. Jos. L. Hays, Marshal, severely injured in the head, and Messrs. John Dunshee, Chester Huntington, Police Marshals, and Mr. Somerindyke, Constable, struck with great violence. The Mayor, District Attorney, Marshals, watchmen, and citizens, however, succeeded in quelling the riot, and in securing 10 or 12 of the rioters, who were sent to prison. In consequence of the tumultuary spirit exhibited, two troops of light dragoons and some infantry, were ordered to assemble in the Arsenal yard, prepared to put down any disorder that might arise.

But previous to this, several hundred patriotic citizens being apprehensive that the rioters would obtain possession of the Arsenal, and employ the arms against the peace of the city, and the safety of its inhabitants, assumed the responsibility of taking possession of the Arsenal, to prevent the arms being taken by the mob, and to protect them from destruction; and they continued so to keep possession until relieved by the Mayor and his posse; and it was subsequently occupied by the military who had assembled. At two o'clock the Mayor issued his proclamation, that the disturbances in the city had ceased, and that effectual measures had been taken to prevent their recurrence. To prove the mad fury of these ruffians, it is sufficient only to say, that the transparencies at Masonic Hall, of Washington and of Lafayette, names ever dear to every American, were attacked with stones, and much torn to pieces. A number of windows were attacked in the wantonness of rage, and demolished. Dozens lay bleeding on the ground at a time, and a report soon spread that several had been killed, and that houses had been destroyed. In consequence of this intelligence being conveyed to the lower wards, the inhabitants of that part of the city proceeded to the scene of action and its neighbourhood; and Duane, Elm, Pearl, Cross, Augustus, and Chatham streets, in the 6th ward, as also Broadway, were filled with from 15 to 20,000 citizens, determined, if necessary, to prevent further aggression. At two o'clock, however, by the energetic efforts of the municipal authorities, the riots had ceased, the angry elements of strife and violence had subsided into a calmer state, and the billows of wrath had ceased to roll. Still the immense crowds choked up the streets contiguous to the 6th ward poll, without, however, evincing a disposition to resume the riots that had disgraced the city in the earlier part of the day.—Although those immense crowds had assembled, we are happy to state that the polls closed without the exhibition of any further violence.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Half past 1 o'clock.—HORRIBLE WORK AGAIN.—Whilst we were penning the last paragraph, a dreadful riot took place in Broadway, just above the Park, in which a large number of persons have been most seriously injured,—some of them so much so as to endanger their lives. A little after 12 o'clock, the sailors belonging to the whig party went up Broadway with their ship, the Constitution, and whilst passing Masonic Hall, gave three cheers.—They had scarcely done so, when several hundred fellows from the 6th Ward rushed up Duane street and attacked them most furiously. The Committee at the Masonic Hall came to the assistance of their friends, but the disparity of numbers was so great that they were obliged to retreat into the Hall, pursued by a large number of the mob.

A bloody affray ensued between the mob and those who supported the civil authorities. Amongst the many who were seriously injured, were Joseph Blunt, Esq. Capt. Sinclair, Joseph L. Hayes, constable, and Mr. Dushee, the Police Officer.

Besides these, several men were carried to the hospital, dangerously wounded.

The citizens during the affray got into the arsenal and obtained muskets, but we believe were prevented from carrying them away.

Two o'clock.—The riot has been quelled for the moment, and several of the rioters arrested. There is great reason to fear, however, that there will be a worse tale to tell before to-morrow.

9 o'clock.—No further disturbance. Several of the Anti-Jackson printing offices (in Wall street) are converted into garrisons; the workmen, and others connected with the establishments, being armed with loaded muskets and pistols. This is in consequence of some threats which have been thrown out, up town, in regard to the printing offices, and because a procession of noisy men and boys, on the result of an election being known, (say about midnight,) have usually paid Wall street a visit. The great room of the Exchange is occupied by armed militiamen, and there appears to be a strong force of watchmen in the neighborhood.

Of the particulars of the insurrection which prevailed in the city yesterday, we for the present reserve our own account, giving those of three of the morning papers.

Of the Captains of the Watch and other persons wounded in the course of the two days, no one, we are happy to say, is yet dead; and hopes are entertained to day of Captain Munson, who was the most desperately wounded.

To the personal firmness of the Mayor during the whole riot, we take pleasure in bearing our testimony—and to him, to the Alderman of the third Ward, *James Monroe*, and the District Attorney, *Ogden Hoffman*, we owe it, that effectual measures were at length taken to assert the supremacy of the laws.

Of the military force ordered out, it is to be recorded to their honor as American freemen, that on the first summons they sprang to their arms—and without distinction of party, as without hesitation, they obeyed the call of the civil authority, animated with one feeling and one spirit—that of maintaining the laws at every hazard. It was undoubtedly to the timely appearance and resolute alacrity of these troops, and of the efficacious civil force of constables and watchmen in attendance at the City Hall, that we are indebted for the peace and safety of the city. *New York American.*

The Tories, in New York, are wise in their generation; of this they have given a most signal instance. The legislature of the state, foreseeing the defeat that awaited the Jackson party, in Albany, have passed a law to alter the charter of the city of Albany, by postponing the next election of Charter Officers until the first Tuesday of May, 1835,—and providing that the present incumbents may hold over until that time. This has been done, because they dared not trust the people, at the legal period of the election with the right of suffrage.

From the New Haven Herald.

CONNECTICUT.—Returns from all the towns in the State, with a few exceptions, which will not vary the result materially, have been received, viz:—

For Governor.

Foot,	- -	-	17,895
Edwards,	- -	15,108	
Storrs,	- -	2,246	
Scattering,	- -	208	17,562
			333
Foot,	(Whig) - -		17,895
Storrs,	(do) - -		2,246
			20,141
Edwards,	(Tory) - -		15,108
Whig Majority,	- -		5,033

Legislature Anti-Jackson five to one.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

We are surprised by the extraordinary reverse of public opinion indicated by the votes at the recent Election held for Mayor of the City of Portland. That city and county was the first in Maine to give in its adhesion to the Jackson Administration. It is the first to abandon it, in consequence of "the experiment." Mr. ANDERSON, late Representative in Congress, a decided friend of the Administration, who was chosen Mayor of Portland last year by a majority of nearly a hundred votes, has been beaten by LEVI CUTTER, the anti-Administration candidate, by a majority of 416 votes!

[Mr. CUTTER, the Anti-Jackson candidate for Mayor, received 1233 votes. Mr. Anderson, the Jackson candidate, received 817. Last year, Mr. Dow, the National Republican candidate for Mayor, had 709 votes, and Mr. Anderson, who was elected, 783.]

The following is an extract of a Letter to a Member of Congress, from as decided a friend of the Administration as any in the country:

"New Orleans, March 25.

"The state of things here is indescribably bad. We have had more failures here in the last ten days than we have had altogether in the last seven years, and many of them people of hitherto undoubted credit—that of —— ——, a man who, six months since, estimated himself to be worth half a million of dollars; —— —— & Co., who have always been considered cautious, prudent people, and a host of smaller men. One house, I know of, failed owing but 40,000 dollars, and showing good assets of 80,000 dollars to pay with. Never was there so complete a drying up of resources. It seems as if there was a blight on the land. The cholera, yellow fever, and all our other visitations, never produced half the bad effect. They merely destroyed life; but this malady destroys commercial honor, as well as the means by which we live. The others were the judgments of the Almighty, and it became us to meet them with firmness. This is the working of the evil spirit on our Government, and has been produced by very wantonness."

The "Blue Book."—About this Government "Blue Book," there is a singular circumstance connected with its publication this year. There was not a copy of it printed for sale. It is prepared at the Department of State, and was printed by the Government printer, but only copies enough struck off, it appears, to supply one to each person entitled by law to receive it; not one, as far as we can learn, was to be procured by any one else, for love or money. We state the fact, without undertaking to account for it. Whether it was to keep as far as possible, from circulation, the disclosures which under the resolution of Mr. Whittlesey, it was compelled to make, or whatever else the reason, we do not take upon ourselves to say.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

APRIL 8TH, 1834.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Eyre, from the Committee on the Offices, presented the following report, which was read.—Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the said report be approved and published. Extract from the minutes.

S. JAUDON, Cashier.

The Committee on the Offices deem the close of the first quarter of the year a proper occasion to present a review of the measures adopted by them, in conformity to the instructions of the Board on the 24th of September and 21st of January last.

During the summer of 1833, it became manifest that the Executive of the United States meditated some signal act of hostility to the Bank; and, accordingly, the Board took early measures to provide against it. For this purpose, they began by preventing the increase of business of the Bank; by diminishing the time of the loans, so as to make the funds of the Bank more available; and finally, to proteet the western offices against a repetition of the effort made during the last year, it is believed from the same quarter, to cause a run upon them. Accordingly on the 13th of August, 1833, the Board adopted the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That for the present, and until the further order of the Board, the amount of "bills discounted" shall not be increased at the Bank and its several offices.

2. *Resolved*, That the Bills of Exchange, purchased at the Bank, and all the offices, except the five western offices, shall not have more than ninety days to run.

3. *Resolved*, That the five western offices be instructed to purchase no Bills of Exchange, except those payable in the Atlantic cities, not having more than ninety days to run—or those which may be received in payment of existing debts to the Bank and the offices, and then not having more than four months to run.

This was the only measure then deemed necessary, the Board being anxious to make the Bank safe, without incommoding the country. So strong was this conviction, and so reluctant was the Board to diminish its business until it became necessary, that when, on the 16th of August, the Government Directors offered a resolution "for the gradual reduction of the business of the institution throughout all sections of the country," the Board declined even the consideration of it.

It was not until the 24th of September, that, as the indications of an approaching act of aggression were multiplied, the Board appointed a Committee of seven members, "to take into consideration what measures it was necessary and proper should be adopted on the part of the Bank, in consequence of the recent intimations that the deposites of the Government were to be moved.

The committee, still unwilling to diminish its accommodations to the community, did not advise any curtailment of the loans, but merely followed out the plan adopted on the 13th of August, of keeping the funds of the Bank in a state of activity, and moving them forward gradually to the Atlantic cities, where the Bank was most vulnerable to the Treasury. They, therefore, on the 1st of October, prepared resolutions, which were adopted, to the following effect:

1st. To extend their third resolution of the 13th of August from the five western offices to the offices of Burlington, Utica, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Natchez, and New Orleans.

2nd. That all the other offices should likewise purchase bills only on the Atlantic cities, New Orleans, and Mobile, not having more than 90 days to run.

3d. To increase the rates of buying bills of exchange.

4th. To restrict the receipt of the State Bank notes to those in the same places with the offices; and—

5th. To collect the debts due by distant State Banks.

Up, then, to the 1st of October, 1833, no order had been given to curtail the loans. But all who are familiar with our commerce know, that, during the summer in the interval between the old and the new crop, commercial operations, and the loans founded on them, subside. This may be seen in the following statement of the reduction of the business of the Bank, between the 1st of July and 1st of October, for many successive years. That reduction amounted—

In 1823	to	1,240,436	14
1824	to	2,119,291	31
1825	to	2,131,436	75
1826	to	3,012,258	41
1827	to	2,215,818	61
1828	to	1,473,926	98
1829	to	3,258,080	10
1830	to	2,710,644	14
1831	an increase under the peculiar circumstances of the country during that year.		
1832	to	4,722,770	70
1833	to	3,275,694	62

So that, without any orders to that purpose, but in the natural course of business, the loans had diminished from the 1st of July to the 1st of October, 1833, $3,275,694 62—a result occasioned by the voluntary payment at maturity of bills of exchange amounting to $3,808,761 00

And an *increase* of the local loans of 533,066 38

Leaving the aggregate reduction 3,275,694 62

It was probably in consequence of ignorance of the business of the country, that the Secretary assigned, as a reason for removing the deposites, the "curtailments" and the "oppressive system of policy" of the Bank, that the returns of the Bank showed a reduction from August to October of $4,066,146 21.

He ought to have seen, from the statements furnished to him, that there were no curtailments at all. He ought further to have known that this "oppressive system" consisted of a voluntary reduction, by the maturity of bills of exchange drawn at New Orleans, to the amount of $2,037,099 59

Of bills drawn at other places, 1,018,315 90

Making 3,055,212 49

And of a voluntary diminution of local loans of 1,010,830 72

4,066,146 21

This very reduction in the local loans, moreover, consisted merely of a voluntary payment by a mercantile house, under an arrangement for paying the 3 per cents. in Europe, by which bills on London were substituted for the sum of $1,046,678 60, advanced to them; so that there was not one dollar of involuntary reduction of the loans, at the very moment when the Secretary gave as a reason for removing the deposites, the oppressive curtailments of the Bank.

About the 1st of October the removal of the deposites took place. Without a moment's previous notice, the bonds actually in the Bank were withdrawn from it; and it has since appeared, that while the Treasury was sending daily and weekly lists, professing to contain all the orders on the Bank, secret drafts, suppressed from the list, to the amount of $2,300,000 were distributed, for the purpose of being suddenly used, while the Bank was ignorant of their existence. It was then, for the first time, that the Bank yielded to the necessity of diminishing its accommodations to the community.

On the 8th of October, the committee appointed on the 24th of September reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That the Committee on the Offices be authorised to direct such a gradual reduction in the amount and the time of the Loans at the respective offices, as may, in their judgment, be made without inconvenience to the customers of the Bank or the community."

The committee endeavored to execute this authority, in such a manner as would accomplish the object of securing the Bank, without injuring the community; and they accordingly directed a reduction of the Loans, in conformity to the situation of each office; while, at the same time, the purchase of domestic bills was left as unrestricted as the state of the Bank permitted, in order to facilitate the reduction of the local loans, and also provide the means of transmitting the proceeds of these reductions to the exposed parts of the establishment.

The progress of these reductions will be seen in the annexed comparative statement, marked A, of the condition of the Bank on the 1st of October and the 1st of April respectively:

From this table, it appears that the total amount of reduction was $5,287,385 31

But from this should be deducted the operations in the old suspended debt at the agencies at Cincinnati and Chillicothe, which being settlements in or for real estate, and not connected with this movement; they amount to 239,858 19

So that the actual reduction of loans, from the 1st of October to 1st of April, has been only $5,057,527 12

During the same period, the reduction of deposites was 7,778,403 41

This will be more perspicuously seen in the following statement:

1833.	*Loans.*	*Pub. Depos.*	*Priv. Depos.*
Oct. 1,	60,094,202 93	9,868,435 58	8,008,862 78
Nov. 1,	57,210,604 38	8,232,311 18	7,285,041 88
Dec. 1,	54,453,104 67	5,162,260 63	6,827,173 10
1834.			
Jan. 1,	54,911,461 70	4,230,509 63	6,734,866 06
Feb. 1,	54,842,973 64	3,066,561 72	6,715,312 60
Mar. 1,	56,167,829 86	2,604,233 62	7,343,129 92
Apr. 1,	54,806,817 62	2,932,866 74	7,166,028 21

Reduction of Public Deposites, $6,935,568 84

Private Deposites, 842,834 57

7,778,403 41

Reduction of Loans, $5,057,527 12

During the same period, the accommodation given to the State Banks will be exhibited in the following statement of the Balances due from them, and the amount of their Notes on hand at these several periods:

Oct. 1,	$4,719,972	Feb. 1,	$3,211,385
Nov. 1,	4,489,217	March 1,	2,035,985
Dec. 1,	4,083,258	April,	2,195,489
Jan. 1,	3,519,385		

Leaving the monthly average $3,464,956

In the same period, the Bank has purchased, Domestic Bills of Exchange, $32,788,704

And of Foreign Bills, 1,882,620

In the same time, it has paid off its Branch Notes, which it was not obliged to pay, except where issued, at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, alone, the sum of 12,691,130

Having thus succeeded in bringing the funds of the Bank into a state of control, ready to be applied in whatever quarter they be most needed, the Committee, in the month of March, directed the Southern Offices to abstain from increasing the amount of their purchases of domestic bills of exchange beyond their incomes.

Such is the history and the present state of the reduction directed by the Committee.

The examination of it will present the following result.

1st. That the Bank never directed any curtailment of its Loans until the actual removal of the deposites.

2d. That the only actual reduction of Loans took place from the 1st of Oct. to the 1st of Dec. when the Loans were diminished $5,641,098 26

While at the same time the public and Private Deposites were reduced 5,887,864 63

3d. That from the 1st of December, 1833, to the 1st of April, 1834, the Loans have not been reduced, but on the contrary have actually been increasing, and are greater on the 1st of April, 1834, than on the 1st of Oct. 1833, by 353,712 95

While, during that same period, the Public Deposites had decreased no less than 2,239,393 89

4th. That the total reduction of Loans from 1st of Oct. to the 1st of April, was 5,057,527 22

While the Public Deposites had been reduced $6,935,568 84

Private Deposites, 842,834 57

Making an aggregate of —— 7,778,403 41

being a reduction of loans less, by nearly three millions, than the reduction of deposites.

5th. That so far from cramping the trade of the country, it has actually purchased, from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, of domestic and foreign bills of Exchange $34,671,324 00

6th. That the State Banks were permitted to be indebted to the Bank an average amount of 3,464,956 00

These statements may be not inappropriately closed by a few remarks.

Up to the 1st of October, 1833, the Bank of the United States was responsible for the general condition of the Currency of the country. After years of effort and sacrifice, it had brought the currency and the exchanges of the Union into a condition probably better in many respects, than existed elsewhere. With this responsibility was mingled the duty of averting every calamity, and mitigating every shock that might, by deranging the currency, injure the community. It was for this purpose that the Bank interposed in the disastrous crisis of 1825,—for this that it extended its loans in 1831 until the country could recover from its excessive importations—for this that it defrayed, out of its own funds, the cost of postponing the payment of the three per cents. in 1832,—and also, in the same year, assumed the payment of the debt to foreigners, lest their demands might add to the troubles of a pestilence which was disordering the commerce of the country. It was for this, in short, that, at all times and under all circumstances, the currency and the exchanges were objects of its constant solicitude.

On the 1st of October, 1833, the violation of the charter of the Bank put an end to all that responsibility. On that day, the Bank of the United States, as a component part of the financial system established by Congress, in which the public revenue was to sustain the public currency, ceased to exist It became the property of its stockholders—and whether that property should continue to be lent, or should be recalled from the borrowers in greater or less proportions, was a matter for them, and for them alone to decide. If, therefore, in the effort to sustain its credit, the Directors of the Bank had reduced its loans more rapidly than consisted with public convenience, the reproach should be on the aggressors who had made this act of self-defence necessary.

It has indeed been asserted, that the Bank has made oppressive curtailments; and the motives ascribed for them are unkindness to the Executive, and a desire to extort from public suffering a continuance of its charter. Nothing can be more groundless than the allegation, except the causes assigned for it. So far from making any unnecessary curtailments, it has been seen that the Bank has made the least possible reduction consistent with its own security. True it is, that, since the Bank refused to permit the political interference of Executive officers, it has been the object of embittered hostility; and equally true that this very removal of the deposites was declared, by the Secretary of the Treasury who refused to make it, to be a "vindictive" act against the institution. But these are feelings which the Directors of the Bank cannot possibly reciprocate. Nor would they deem so meanly of the spirit and intelligence of their countrymen, as to believe that they would be driven to support what their judgments disapproved by any inconveniences which the Bank could possibly occasion. So far from having the remotest wish to cause such sufferings, the Bank, if it has erred, has erred on the gentle side, of looking less to its own interests than to those of the country. For that extreme forbearance, however, it finds an adequate justification in the extraordinary position in which the country is now placed.

The violation of the laws, committed by the Executive, is of itself calculated, by destroying confidence, and breaking down the established currency, to convulse and affect the country. In such a crisis the Bank, unwilling to aggravate these evils, has forborne to press its claims, but rather endeavored to mitigate the severity of the injuries inflicted on the community. It will still continue to do so, whenever it can be done with safety. But that safety is its first duty and must be its chief care.

FROM THE SALISBURY JOURNAL.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

DAVIDSON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT,

April Term, 1834.

We, the Grand Jurors of Davidson county, having disposed of all the official business laid before us, believe it to be our right as Freemen, if not our duty as Grand Jurors, before we separate, to *present*, for the serious consideration of our fellow citizens, the present alarming attitude of the *Federal executive* and some of the principal causes that have led to the existing embarrassments of the country.

We *present* ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, as having disappointed the reasonable hopes and expectations of all his true friends and supporters in this part of the country.

He was supported by the Freemen of Davidson County under the firm persuasion that he would, if elected, correct the abuses that had crept into the Government, and bring it back to its original purity and simplicity; but so far from this, we see with deep mortification, that he is doing *more*, by an hundred fold, to subvert the constitution and change the form of our government, than any, or all of his predecessors, put together!

In a more especial manner we present him for his conduct in the following particulars, viz.

1. For his arbitrary, despotic, and unconstitutional conduct in seizing on the public money—removing it from the place where it has been deposited by law, and distributing it among various favorite local Banks scattered all over the country, many of which are of very doubtful and suspicious character—thereby endangering the *safety* of the public funds, and setting the Constitution and Laws at naught. This act of arbitrary power has deranged the whole trade and business of the country, and has brought ruin and bankruptcy on thousands of our fellow citizens, while every industrious and hard-working man throughout the land has more or less been injured by it.

2. We present him for his reckless obstinacy in persisting in this measure after he sees its ruinous consequences, and after he must see that it incurs the general disapprobation of the American People.

3. We present him for his haughty, and *Kingly* deportment towards various free-citizens who from time to time have called on him, as deputations, sent by large assemblies of People, to lay their sufferings and distress before him, and ask relief. We think it a bad omen for Liberty when the deputies of the people are denied admittance to the President, who is only the people's servant, or being admitted to be spurned from his presence with words of anger and scorn, and told to go and seek elsewhere.

4. We present him as having violated all his solemn promises and pledges, made to the country before his election and while he was a candidate. Among other things he pomised to reform the abuses of the Government, and to correct the extravagancies and corruptions which had crept into its practice, but so far from this having done this, these extravagancies and corruptions have increased with every year, the expenditures of the government have run up to the enormous sum of 22 millions of dollars, nearly or altogether double what they ought to be, and fully treble what they were during the economical administration of Thomas Jefferson. Unless a speedy stop be put to this prodigality, it is certain that in a short time the people may look out for additional taxes and burdens.

5. We present him for his ruthless course of poscription towards those who have held appointments, under the Federal Government, and who were not his political partisans, contrary to the examples of all his predecessors, he has driven hundreds of honest men out of office, not on account of crimes, or malpractices, but merely for *opinion's sake;* that is because they differed with him, or some of his favorites in their political opinions. And in filling offices in most cases he puts in those who not only flatter his vanity by fulsome adulation unbefitting our Republican manners and institutions, but who constantly busy themselves in electioneering to impose upon the country as next President his avowed favorite.

6. We present him for prostituting the patronage and money of the government, to aid his favorite in his struggle to attain the next Presidential chair, and thus taking on himself to dictate to the people, who they shall elect, and like the Cæsars of Rome declaring his Successor.

7. We present, as worthy of all condemnation, and as deserving the most unmitigated detestation of the American people, that corrupt Cabal commonly called the "Kitchen Cabinet," which surrounds the President, and as his evil spirit, influence him to unwise, unconstitutional and bad acts. We advise him to drive these mercenary wretches out from his presence, and in future to take counsel from his constitutional advisers.

There are many other acts of President Jackson, which we might present to our Fellow-Citizens as dangerous to Liberty, but we sum up the whole by declaring, that in our opinion, his course of conduct has been such as to break down the land marks and barriers of the constitution, to collect all power in his own hands, and then as a necessary consequence, to convert our Republican form of Government, into an unlimited Monarchy.

We present all these actings of President Jackson to the most serious attention of our Fellow-Citizens, and we admonish them if they would continue free they must openly discountenance not only the conduct of the President, but they must withdraw their confidence from all who justify his usurpations.

(Signed) JOHN W. THOMAS, *Foreman.*

DAVID SOPP,	JOHN MYERS,
PETER RILEY,	CHRISTAIN BECK,
PETER OWENS,	PETER SINK,
JOHN HILTON,	JESSE TAGGART,
DAVID LOFTIN,	VALN HOOVER,
LEVI COGGAN,	PHILIP CARNER,
TRAVIS DANIEL,	JOHN KENNEDY,
JACOB HEDRICK,	JOHN BOWERS,

EPAPHRODITUS KENNEDY.

Having published the article to w[hich] following is a reply, we feel bound [to] it an insertion, and with this will tak[e] of the subject:—ED. OBSERVER.

FROM THE WILMINGTON PRESS.

The True Narrative.—The [fol]lowing communication contradicts some of the [state]ments made in the "true narrative," [and] accompanied with names, but we [think] unnecessary to publish them to a [man] tradiction. Certificates are in [pro]cess vouching for the truth of the "True [Nar]rative," and others which invalidate [the] These we shall probably insert in [our] until which time the public are [re]quested to suspend their judgments.

Mr. Editor.—A number of the citizens [of] feel it a duty incumbent upon them, [to] marks should be made relative to a [piece] entitled "a true narrative," written [by] Thomas P. Hunt, which appeared in [the] perance Journals at the North, and [re]printed by request, in your paper of last week. [In] ter of this article, and those gentlemen [who] tion it, are influenced solely by a desire [to] correct statement to the world of the facts [that] occurred, and to throw off the imputation [cast] on our citizens, by repelling, with just indignation, [the] charges made against them in "a true narrative;" which if not contradicted might [have] semblance of truth, especially as the name [is] sanctioned by the name of a reverend [gentleman] *tive, devoted, and powerful in the cause of [Temper]ance.*" But in our declaration of the facts [that] occurred within our own knowledge, we [do] wish it to be understood that the remarks [which] made by Mr. Hunt were done wilfully and [maliciously], and with a conviction that they were [true]. charity inclines us to think better of [him]. We must, therefore, impute it to an [honest] zeal for the cause in which he is engaged, [rather] than a desire to be mischievous, notwithstanding [his] own assertion that he "*untrained* [himself]." We will, however, give our explanation [in as] a manner as possible, without exaggeration, and [then] submit it to the judgment of a candid [public].

At a meeting of the Temperance Society [held] en in this Town some time last summer, [a] mous communication was read before [the] by Thomas P. Hunt, who was Secretary [pro tem.] of said meeting. The communication [was] from the nature of his (the writer's) [remarks] was compelled to be in all parts of the [Town]; that in the course of his perambulations, [he] discovered that there were 38 [drunkards] in Town; (for he had been so particular as to [count] the name of each drunkard) and not [more] than many more following and not far behind [in] drunkards—these may not be the exact [words] the communication, but it is the substance.

The proceedings of the Temperance [Society] with the communication above alluded [to] published in your paper and signed by the [President] and Secretary pro tem. at which the [meeting] were very much incensed; for, at the [time of] publication, very few of our inhabitants [of] Town, and we do not think that an [individual] qualified for a vote, could be found in the [whole] place. Of course, to publish to the world [that] great a proportion of our citizens were [drunkards] must have excited their indignation. [Therefore], were the feelings of this community [much] outraged and insulted as they were on this [occa]sion. The author of the anonymous [communication] was demanded, but they were afraid to [name] him. A demand was *then made for the names* of the 38 Drunkards, *through your paper*, but [they] were never given. Under the circumstances [which] existed, the excitement in the minds of our [citi]zens was not easily allayed—no one knew [who] was included in the list of Drunkards—all [were] ards in our little community! No one could [tell] it. The count was made; not "*by the [Secretary]* *Temperance with a view of proving its fallacy*" [as] by the friends of truth, who if in error, [were] only to be disabused of that error. And [it] was, not "*that instead of thirty-six, there [were] nearly fifty day drunkards*," but that there [were] not Fifteen confirmed drunkards to be [found] the town of Wilmington, including [even] the inmates of sailor taverns and brothels.

Now follow the circumstances on which [the] verend gentlemen predicated his knowledge [of the] existence of such a *society* as the [Secretary] alluded to in his "*true narrative.*" A few [days] after the publication *in your paper* relative [to] 38, a wag of *our acquaintance* wrote a [com]ment and *posted it up* under the Court [House] tenor of which purported to be an order [from the] President of the glorious 38, that they [should] vene in meeting on the next Sabbath even[ing] take into consideration the propriety of [removing] the Secretary pro tem. of the Wilmington [Temper]ance Society with a leather medal, &c. &c. [and] rehearse the 100th Psalm. The notice was [written] ten in a disguised hand, and *signed York*, Secretary—from which circumstance Mr. Hunt, we presume, calculated, of course, that such a society actually did exist, and that the meeting advertised was absolutely convened; yet he "*witnessed the whole.*" Perhaps we should not withhold from the justice to state that the next piece of [intelligence] York's which appeared might have tended to confirm him in the *opinion* of the positive existence of the glorious 38 as a Society, as Secretary York spoke of the meeting as having been held, and the unanimous vote of the Society to present H. with a Leather Medal, (*alias* a cow-hiding,) he has interpreted it.)

Now we stand ready to prove, on the [affidavit] a respectable gentleman, who is no less [respectable] age than Secretary York himself, that the [society] named Society never had an existence, save [only] his own imagination, or which might be [gathered] from the pieces bearing the signature of York, Secretary. That such a society did exist, and that they had their meetings of revelry, as published, the author of "a True Narrative," we [unhesitatingly] pronounce to be False. That six [citizens] persons died during the season, is a fact that [no one] not pretend to deny; but that they knew [who] cretary York was, or any thing about the [organi]zation of such a Society as the glorious 38, we deny—all that they or those of our citizens [who] survived them, knew of such a society, was [what] they gleaned from the publication of the 38 Drunkards, by the Temperance Society, and the piece published by Secretary York. Thus we think we have disproved one important point in Mr. Hunt's Narrative, viz. the existence of the glorious 38.

So far as regards the other statements [contained] in "A True Narrative;" we have certificates in possession to prove, that what the author [says] bout the last supper is wholly untrue—that person or persons did, at what he terms the supper, volunteer to die for the "honor of [the] club"—that the persons who attended the supper" did not, "in mockery of a Savior's love," call it the last supper, nor did they [do] any thing—that no noise of blasphemy was [heard] at said supper, nor did they "drink damnation [to] all temperance men, and a glorious resurrection to drunkards;" yet he "witnessed the whole." Our certificates will further prove, that no [such] ing was ever held in the town of Wilmington in pursuance of any notice issued, "for the purpose of taking measures for presenting a leather (*alias* a cow-hiding) to a clergyman, active, [zeal]ed, and powerful in the cause of temperance, by singing the 100th Psalm;" that the presentation of the Leather Medal to the said clergyman, [Secretary] was intended by the author of the *notice* to [convey] the idea of cow-hiding. If it should be [necessary] that the certificates we have in our possession prove the above facts should be published, we furnish them with pleasure.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1834

The Fairs.—We ask particular attention to notices of the Fairs to be held in this town within a few days. Whether we regard those who are making these noble efforts in the cause of religion, or the untiring industry with which they pursue their benevolent objects, they are altogether worthy of the attention and patronage. Therefore we "Lend ye to the Fairs."

Bank of Cape Fear.—It may not be amiss to remind those of our readers, especially in the country, who intend to take stock in this institution, that the Books will continue open but eight days longer, say till the 30th inst.

Under the Congress head, the reader will find a synopsis of one of the most extraordinary documents that has ever been laid before Congress. It is neither more nor less than the assertion of despotic power by the President: the rebuke of the Senate for an act which does not meet his approbation, and the individuals of that body, whom he specifies by name, as having violated their duty to their constituents. [Who made him a judge between the Senators and their constituents?] There is but one more step, it appears to us, necessary to the complete declaration of Executive Independence on the other branches of the Government. It will be necessary for Gen. Jackson,—when the Senate shall have refused (as we trust it will) to receive this insulting document,—to declare that he will hold no further communication with this refractory Congress, and he will then be able to administer the government without molestation. He has, as will be seen, the power to dispose of the public money at his pleasure; and can therefore dispense with the passage of Appropriation Bills.

Gen. Jackson mad? Are his advisers afraid of the indignation of an injured people? Surely, if there ever was a case which called for the interposition of the people to save themselves from the dominion of a Tyrant, and their fair land from irretrievable ruin, this is that time.

"We are in the midst of a revolution," said Mr Clay, in one of his late Speeches. Those who look at the complection of the election returns from the States of N. York, Connecticut, and Maine, will not dispute the truth of the assertion. In the city of N. York, instead of an immense majority, for Jackson, amounting to 6,000 votes, the mad and mischievous policy of the Administration has revolutionized the city, and placed the Whigs in power. The returns from the rest of the State, so far as received, assure us of a like result throughout the State. In Connecticut, where nearly three-fourths of the last Legislature were in favor of Jackson, the reverse is now the case, and a whig Governor and Legislature are elected. In Maine, it is certain that great changes have taken place, amply sufficient to warrant the expectation that she too is regenerated. But we refer the reader with great pleasure to particulars in another part of this paper. The National Salute was fired by the anti-Jackson party in this town, on Wednesday evening on the reception of the result of the New York election.

Virginia Elections.—So far as returns have been received, viz. from 39 counties, the Opposition have elected 32 members of the House of Delegates, and the Administration 17. We are confident that Virginia will remain firm in her opposition to Executive usurpation.

Great Change.—Davidson and Rowan counties were formerly among the most unanimous in support of Gen. Jackson. They are now among the most unanimous in denouncing him. Witness the presentment of the Grand Jury of Davidson County, which is signed by every member of that respectable body, a body composed, as we learn from undoubted authority, of substantial farmers, all of whom, except one, were original Jackson men.

We learn also, that a similar presentment was made last week, by the Grand Jury of Rowan county, which was also signed by a whole Jury, of which more than half were original Jackson men.

Bank Failures.—In addition to the Bank of Washington, whose failure was stated in the last Observer, there have been three other failures of Banks within the District of Columbia. The Bank of Alexandria, an old established Institution, the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Georgetown, and the Metropolitic Bank of Washington. It is said that the first named was the depository of $200,000 of the Public Money, which the President considered too insecure in the U. S. Bank, and therefore removed to this *safe* depository.

There is also a Bank failure in Georgia, but that is of an institution of recent origin, and probably without real capital. It would probably have failed under any other circumstances than those brought on by the Executive usurpation. But this remark certainly does not apply to the Banks in the District of Columbia.

Intemperance.—A Boatman, named Wilson McArn, fell into the river yesterday, while in a state of intoxication, and was drowned. He went down apparently without a struggle, and as he did not rise to the surface, it was out of the power of those near to save him.

Freshet.—We understand that the recent rains have been very destructive to mill waters have been very destructive to dams, mills, &c. South of this place. Among others, the fine bridge at Camden has been carried away. And in crossing the Pedee in a flat, one of the mails was lost, and a negro man and three horses drowned, by the sinking of the flat. It is supposed to have been the great mail from New Orleans that is lost.

The Editor of the Wilmington Press has exonerated us from any charge of having misrepresented the facts in relation to the payment of the U. S. troops at Smithville in Virginia money. But charges our informant with having done so. This too, we have it fortunately in our power to deny. The fact is, that we did not receive the information directly from a citizen of Wilmington or Smithville, but from a gentleman of this town, to whom it had been mentioned in conversation. By a comparison of dates, it appears that our informant heard the statement in the latter part of February, at which time, of course, it applied to the *then* last payment, viz. in October, 1833, as admitted on all hands. The gentleman from whom our informant received the fact, was therefore guilty of no misrepresentation, and neither of us knew when the payments were made. It only remains for us to say, that we should have been pleased if the Press had given our explanation along with the slander of Mr. Paymaster Smith. The public would then have been better able to decide upon his ungentlemanly and unfounded aspersion.

Liberal Donation.—The British Government has ordered complete sets of the Public Records of that country to be presented to the Libraries of twenty Literary Institutions in this country, among which is the University of North Carolina.—These Public Records, of which the cost for each set is about *Two hundred pounds sterling*, consist of "the statutes of the Realm," "Domesday Books," "Rymer's Collection," and other rare and ancient public documents, which, considering our descent, cannot but be of great value here, as consulting books.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of the last week have been rather uninteresting, if we except the following, which we extract from the National Intelligencer, of Friday last, received yesterday:

From the National Intelligencer.

A new Chapter is opened in the political history of our country.

A Message was yesterday received in the Senate from the President of the United States, purporting to be a protest, on the part of that high functionary, against the Resolutions expressive of the opinion of the Senate touching the constitutionality and expediency of the Removal of the Public Deposites, in the manner in which it was effected, from the Bank of the U. States.

The Message is of great length, the reading thereof by the Secretary of the Senate having occupied more than an hour. Having had no opportunity of access to the document, we are only enabled to give our readers such an idea of it as an imperfect hearing of it will enable us.

The Message begins by reciting the resolutions passed by the Senate; and, considering it the duty of the President to protect his privileges from encroachment by every means in his power, declares the proceedings of the Senate to be unprecedented and extraordinary, and enters his solemn protest against them.

Except as otherwise specially provided in the Constitution, the Message declares the rights of the Executive and of the Legislature to be co-equal. In this view, the President is of opinion that the proceedings of the Senate, in the case referred to, are wholly unauthorized by the Constitution. No such power as the Senate has assumed is, he says, to be found, in any part of the Constitution, granted to either branch of the Legislature. To prove this he enters into "a brief analysis" of the powers conferred upon the Senate by the Constitution.—Any proposition acted upon by the Senate, to be within the sphere of its powers, he argues, must tend to legislative action, or, in its conclusion, must take the form of some Executive or Legislative act. The Resolutions in question, he says, were not a legislative act; nor did they apply to any treaty or nomination before the Senate in its Executive capacity. Nor did they relate to any of the cases in which the Senate might lawfully act (in reference to its own organization, &c.) without the consent of the other House.

They have, therefore, in his opinion, no warrant in the Constitution. They amount to an impeachment, if the Senate had the power: but the House only has power to impeach, and the Senate only power to try impeachments when preferred by that body. The Resolutions, the President says, embrace charges of usurpation and violation of the Constitution, impeachable offences, and declare the President to be guilty of them; thus attempting to exercise all the moral power of impeachment, without observing, in any part of the proceedings the provisions or requirements of the Constitution in regard to impeachments. The Resolutions, he further argues, prejudge a case in which the Senate might have been called upon to act judicially, had the House of Representatives preferred an impeachment against the President, &c.

The whole proceeding, the President declares in very plain terms, to have been an assumption, by the Senate, of powers not conferred upon it by the Constitution, and utterly incompatible with that instrument, and with the plainest dictates of equity and justice.

The President then goes on to object to the *vagueness* of the Resolution censuring the conduct of the Executive. Though comprehensive enough, he says it contains no certainty of time, place, or circumstance, which induced any one Senator to vote for it. Although the Resolution, as originally moved, specified certain particular acts alleged to be contrary to the Constitution and the Laws, yet at the close of the debate it was so modified as to particularize nothing; a proceeding which the General very pointedly condemns: for, he adds, if the resolution had been put to the vote in its orginal form, it is presumed it would have received the sanction of but few votes, since the acts specified in it were clearly not contrary to the Constitution, &c.

The Message then enters into an elaborate exposition of the views which the President entertains of the extent of his own powers, reviewing the provisions of the Constitution respecting the power of appointing officers of Government, & the construction which they have received in practice. There is no such thing as officers under the control of Congress, it is argued, but those which spring from the power conferred upon each House by the Constitution to choose its own officers. All the other officers, except Judges and the officers of Courts, are appointed by the President, with or without the consent of the Senate, and subject to his will and pleasure, through the power of removal, he being responsible for their good conduct, and for the due execution of the laws. The Treasury Department, like others, is wholly Executive in its character, and likewise in its responsibility. The custody of the public money is one of the functions of that Department. For the discharge of that function it is responsible, not to Congress, but to the President. The law establishing the Bank of the United States did not, the Message argues, change the relations of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury to the public money: it did not release the former from the duty of directing where the public money should be kept, nor the latter from the Executive supervision in relation to the discharge of his duties: it merely superadded a requisition, that, when the President should think fit to remove it from the Bank of the United States, reasons for so doing should be laid before Congress. So glaring had been the abuses of the Bank, so determined it appeared to be to interfere in elections, and to corrupt the press, &c. the Message says that the President had felt it to be his duty to interpose, to check the Bank in its career, lessen its power to do mischief, &c. and, in doing so, remove the disobedient Secretary who refused to act in the case. In such a case as this the Senate has no right, upon the general argument of the Message, to interfere. If the Senate had a right to interfere in such a case, says the President, it had a right to make its interference effectual. In such a case some *future* Senate might, in order to make such interference effective, omit to perform their own constitutional functions; refuse to pass the necessary appropriation laws, or to confirm proper nominations by the President—thus shadowing out the consequences which might result from such an usurping disposition on the part of the Senate, &c &c.

The Message then adverts to circumstances connected with the discussion and passage of the Resolution censuring the President, who, it is argued, is the direct Representative of the People, whilst the Senate only intermediately represents them. The Instructions from the Legislatures of the States of Maine, New Jersey, and Ohio, expressing their attachment to the President, and their hostility to the Bank of the United States, and instructing their Senators to vote accordingly, are all embodied at length in the message. From these States, the Message says, four Senators out of the Twenty-six voted in favor of the censure of the President: had they voted as instructed, 22 only, out of 48, would have sanctioned the accusation against the President, &c.

The message then goes on to depict the awful consequences which might follow from a submission to such usurpations, by the Senate, of the rights of the Executive; such as aristocracy, anarchy, or dismemberment of the Government, &c.

The President also vindicates his private reputation from implications which he conceives to be contained in the vote of censure, &c.

The whole Message concludes, for the reasons briefly hinted at above, and other reasons which are not enumerated, (in the course of which the length of term of service and irresponsibility of Senators are more than once alluded to,) with a solemn protest, which, with the Message, the President requests may be entered at large upon the Journal of the Senate.

The above is a hasty and faint outline, but substantially a correct one, of this important Executive missive to the Senate: which, the reader may very well conceive, produced not a little sensation within the precints of the Capitol.

The moment the Senate was called to order yesterday, the Private Secretary of the President of the U. S. presented a Message to the Senate, protesting against the Resolutions of the Senate, touching the removal of the Public Deposites. The Message seemed to have been expected, at least during the morning; for there was gathered an unusually early audience of both sexes. The Senate, however, was not full. Mr. Webster, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Bell, were still absent; Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Porter, were casually absent—and Mr. Clay had yesterday accompanied his Lady, who is in ill health, on her way to a watering place in Virginia, where she is to stay some weeks. As soon as the last word of the Message, as its reading was concluded, fell from the lips of the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Poindexter addressed the Chair. In indignant terms he denounced the Message, which he declared could not be considered an Executive Message, as not pertaining to any of the public occasions on which the President of the U. States is authorized by the Constitution to address himself to the Senate. He considered it an unofficial paper merely, signed by Andrew Jackson. In any view, considering it a document not respectful to the Senate, he moved *that it be not received*. On this motion a debate ensued, which continued until 5 o'clock, in which the motion was supported by Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Frelinghuysen, and Mr. Southard, and opposed by Mr. Benton and Mr. King, of Alabama. But before taking any question, on motion of Mr. Leigh, the Senate adjourned. And so the matter rests.

On the 14th, Mr. Graham presented resolutions adopted by the citizens of Morganton, Burke county, N. C., alluding in rather harsh terms, to language applied by Messrs. Brown and Forsyth to a memorial some time since forwarded by them, and laid before the Senate, in which they attribute Mr. Forsyth's departure from the ordinary courtesy of debate to the influence of some peculiar excitement, but whether from the pot-house or the palace, they do not think it important to inquire. He moved that the resolutions lie on the table.

Mr. McKinley and Mr. Wayne adverted to the above terms, which they considered as so highly objectionable, that the paper ought not to be received. At the suggestion of the latter gentleman, Mr. Graham withdrew his motion to lay on the table; when, after a very desultory and conversational sort of discussion between the Chair and Messrs. Wayne, McKinley, Graham, and Williams, the matter was arranged by Mr. Wayne's moving that the memorial be not received, and Mr. McKinley's moving to lay this motion for the present upon the table; which being agreed to, the subject lies over till next petition day.

It is our painful duty to announce the decease of the Honorable LITTLETON P. DENNIS, a highly respected and most estimable Representative in Congress, from the State of Maryland. He expired yesterday afternoon, at his lodgings in this city, after an illness of six or seven days.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Monticello, the late residence of Mr. Jefferson, has been purchased by Lieutenant Levy, of the United States' Navy, the same gentleman who lately presented to Congress the statue of Mr. Jefferson. Lieut. L. intends to commence immediately such improvements and repairs, as will fully restore the buildings, &c. to their original condition; after which it will be accessible to visiters once a week.

Charleston, April 12.

RAIL ROAD.—The amount received for Freight and Passengers, on the Rail Road, for the month of March, was Eleven Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy Two Dollars and Sixty-Four Cents; and from 1st to the 11th inst. inclusive, Six Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty Three Dollars and Forty-Six Cents. The greatest amount yet earned on any one day, Eighteen Hundred Twenty Dollars and Thirty-two Cents, by three Locomotives.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.—It is now ascertained that the requisite amount of stock for putting this Bank into operation has been taken; and the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions at this place, are only waiting for the official returns of the amount subscribed at other places, previous to calling a general meeting of the subscribers, for the purpose of organizing the institution. These returns are daily expected. In the mean time, as the whole amount allowed to be subscribed by individuals has not, probably, been taken, the commissioners here have directed the books of subscription to be continued open, at all the places designated in the act, until the first day of May next.

Raleigh Star.

Letters were received in town yesterday, (says the Augusta Constitutionalist) from Columbus and Macon, stating that the Farmers Bank of Chattahoochee had suspended payment. We have not been able to obtain more positive information than what we now state. Until the public are apprised of the circumstances which have produced this suspension, we believe that the holders of the notes should not dispose of them at too great a loss. The suspension of payment may be only temporary; or the condition of the bank may be worse than we believe it really is. It is possible that in a day or two the fears of the note holders, and the anxiety of those who wish that the banking institutions of the state should always be in good credit, will be removed, in one way or the other.

Visiters.—Yesterday arrived in the Rail Road Line steamboat, from Baltimore, the Hon. Mr. Preston, and the Hon. Mr. Poindexter, of the United States Senate, the Hon. G. McDuffie, of the House of Representatives, and Gen. Duff Green, editor of the Telegraph. The landing from the steam boat was marked with a loud cheering by thousands of assembled citizens. The visiters took lodgings at Mrs. Sword's in Chesnut street.—*U. S. Gazette.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

VISIT TO THE EXCHANGE.

Yesterday, between twelve and one o'clock, P. M. Messrs. Poindexter, McDuffie and Preston, of the Congress of the United States, and Gen. Green, of the Washington Telegraph, complied with an invitation to visit the Merchant's Exchange. A committee of merchants waited upon them at their lodgings and conducted them to the Exchange, every part of which, as well as the avenues thereto, and the street, adjoining, were crowded with citizens, anxious to catch a glimpse of those legislators who had so nobly stood up in the present Congress against executive usurpation, and who had, on more than one occasion, deserved the thanks of Philadelphia in particular. Their approach was announced by a loud cheering. They were conducted into the large Exchange room, a narrow passage for their ingress being kept open with difficulty, where they were received in behalf of the merchants, by David Lewis, Paul Beck, Henry Pratt, and John Vaughan, Esqs. Mr. Lewis bade them welcome in an appropriate manner.—After viewing the interior of the splendid house, they were conducted to the recess portico on the west side, and responded to the loud and repeated cheerings of the people, in spirited and appropriate addresses—

Mr. Poindexter commencing—Mr. Preston followed. He referred to the late gloom which hung over the prospects of the country, and to the prospects now brightening on every hand, which would send tyranny back to her hiding place.

Mr. McDuffie followed, and in a most forceful manner, depicted the tyranny and the tyrant under which the nation has groaned, and joined in the congratulations relative to the success of the true principles. In New York, the tyrant's home, there he has been defeated, if not swept away.—The evil genius sits upon a tottering throne, and holds a barren sceptre in his grasp.

General Green was called for by the people: he made a very handsome speech, and retired amid the applause of the citizens.

After the visit to the Exchange, Mr. Poindexter and Gen. Green were conducted by a part of the committee of their lodgings, thousands of citizens following them. When they had ascended the steps, the people gave them a round of huzzas. Mr. Poindexter returned thanks.

Another part of the committee conducted Mr. Preston and Mr. McDuffie to the Hall of Independence, where a vast number of citizens were introduced.

The indications of feeling which these gentlemen have witnessed, will satisfy them, we imagine, that the ground they have taken against General Jackson will be maintained by the people of the middle and eastern states.

Illinois.—This State has a fund of 2,000,000 which is to be exclusively applied to the purposes of public Education. The sum is now bearing interest; and the difficulty now is in the adoption of a system best calculated to diffuse useful knowledge among every class of the community.

MARRIED,

In this County, on Thursday evening last, ALEXANDER WATSON, Esq. Member of the Legislature from Robeson county, to Miss. MARY ANN BUIE, of this county.

In this town, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Colin McIver, Mr. BARNETT WILLIAMS, to Miss MARY JANE BLACK, daughter of Col. John Black.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. T. P. Hunt, the Rev. D. A. CAMPBELL to Miss MARGARET KERR, both of New Hanover County.

DIED,

At his residence on Pee Dee, MARTIN PICKETT, Esq. aged about 65 years. He was for many years Clerk of the Superior Court of Anson county, and one of the oldest and most respectable merchants in the State. In the death of this good man, those who knew him best have met with a loss not easily to be forgotten.

In Wilmington on the 10th inst. aged 45 years, WILLIAM H. HALSEY, Esq., Counsellor at Law.

In Norfolk, on the 13th inst. the Hon. ROBERT B. TAYLOR, Judge of the Chancery District Court of Virginia, and one of the most able and eloquent men in that State. He was 63 years of age.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Pray listen awhile and I'll tell you a story,
But not of the Bank, or "Jackson and Glory;"
Of politics now, enough we have had,
To make "Bank and no Bank" look rather sad.
The elections in York, made the Bankites rejoice,
While 'Anti-Bank' listens for Virginia's stern voice.
But leaving the friends and the foes of Sir "Nick,"
I'll e'en undertake to relate what a trick
Some wag who ne'er felt the emotion of pity,
Has played on the rulers of this our fair city:
Our worthy Lord Mayor, had been sent on a mission
To view all the rail roads and learn their condition,
As the folks here, had a notion of building one too,
If on his return, he thought it would do.
Our Commissioners, (oh how I love to rehearse
Their watchfulness over—the good people's purse,)
Were asked to contribute some money to pay
The Agent's expenses; but they wisely said nay:
"On a mission like this, we will never consent
Our constituents' money shall ever be spent—
We'll refuse the request, and the money we'll hoard
To be spent on the streets—amongst our own board.
'Tis true we've an interest, but the suggestion's been made,
The Agent will go, without our aid.
By his knowledge we'll profit, as well as the rest,
So, to refuse you the money, we think it the best."
But 'tis said that their *honours*, of improvement brim full,
Requested this Agent to purchase a Bull,
Of the "Bergammi" breed, if one could be found,
For the payment of which, they'd make themselves bound;
That is, they'd apply the funds of the Town—
(No one ever dreamed they would give of their own.)
The Agent consented, as the story is told,
To purchase a Bull, if he found one to be sold.
Some wag, who, for frolic and mischief did seek,
Reported in town, one day of last week,
That the Bull had arrived on board the steam boat,
Which then in the river, did gallantly float;
Forthwith the Commissioners met to devise
In their wisdom, some place of securing their prize.
The representative of Ward number six,
Tho't the Wagon Yard surely, the best place to fix
His abode for the present, at least for the night.
But one of the *Board*, thought this place was not right;
He said, "my liege Lords I represent number Three,
And if, in your wisdom, you'll leave it to me,
I'll engage to prepare, and that e're I sleep,
A pen on my lot, this treasure to keep."
They could not refuse an offer so tempting,
As the lot and the pen could be had without renting.
So 'twas decided with loud acclamation
That the offer received their warm approbation.
High Constable Nixon was told to repair
To the river, and he would find the Bull there;
When landed in safety, his care should then be
To deliver him promptly, at Ward number three.
The officer went—but no Bull did he find,
And it then, for the first time, occurred to his mind,
That tho' the Commissioners the Agent had coax'd
To purchase the Bull, they'd been wretchedly hoaxed.

PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE.

On the last day of the Sessions of this Ecclesiastical Body, recently held in this place, some time was spent in free conversation on the state of religion. The following statement, as drawn up by a committee who took notes during the conversation, exhibits the result.

"The state of religion within our bounds, is encouraging. In some of our churches, there has been a delightful out-pouring of the Spirit. Upwards of 700 persons have been added to the church; and, from one Pastoral charge, 10 young men, subjects of the revival, have devoted themselves to the Gospel Ministry. The spirit of Missions, the spirit of Christ, is assuming a new and interesting attitude, in our churches. Temperance still advances; and as, by God's blessing, it moves, so the blessing of God goes with it. Upwards of 20 young men, within our bounds, are looking forward to the Ministry. The subject of Education is taking a hold on the hearts of our members; and, of course, the efforts made, on this subject, are encouraging. The general improvement of our congregations, in piety and good works, is evident. But still, the work that remains to be done, to prepare the way of the Lord, seems almost as great, as though nothing had been accomplished. The little that we have done, should lead us to deep repentance and self-abasement; while the great mercy of God, should induce us to awake up, to renewed strength and action. For, God is faithful. When Paul plants, and Apollos waters, God will give the increase."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 16th, the Steamer Henrietta, with tow boat Clarendon, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Iron, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Coffee, barrelled Pork, Hay, &c., for J. McArn, C. T. Haigh, J. Huske & Son, T. Sandford & Co., Nott & Starr, Lewis Brown, and J. M. Dobbin, of this place; and Dusenberry & McRorie, McRorie & Dusenberry, Foster & Cowan and J. B. Troy, of the interior.

Also, on the 20th, at half past meridian, Steamer Henrietta, with Dry Goods, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Lime, Hay, &c., for T. Sandford & Co., G. Hurlbutt, James Martine, W. Whitehead, G. W. Ragland, Thos. Cochran, J. Gibson and the Methodist Episcopal Church, of this place; and J. B. Troy, and H. & Smith, of the interior.

Also, on the 20th, Steamer John Walker, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Rum, &c. &c., for Wm. McIntyre, Jos. Baker, John M. Dobbin, W. S. Latta, J. Crow, Jas. Baker, Jno. Huske & Son, John M. Strong, Hall & Johnson, Willkings & Co., Duncan McRae, and owner, of this place; for Underwood, Marsh & Co., J. M. & J. Allen, Allenton, J. M. & J. Allen, Lawrenceville, J. M. & J. Allen, Center, Allen & Kendall, W. H. Strong, E. B. Stedman, Gav. Hogg, Thompson & Hanks, and R. E. Hines, of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 17th, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, Flour, Domestic Spirits, &c., for W. S. Latta, J. C. Latta, George C. McNeill, Thomas Cochran, and H. Purviance.

Also, on the 21st, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, for John W. Pearce, W. S. Latta, Yarbrough & Ray, and Lewis Brown.

Also, on the 17th, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Flour, Feathers, &c., for Jno. M. Dobbin, Lewis Brown, Jones Fuller, E. J. Hale, Jos. Baker, and George McNeill.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to April 16.

Brigs, Washington's Barge from Charleston, Cumberland from New York, Atlantic from do., Ann Eliza Jane from Georgetown, D. C. Schrs. Tell from New York, Topic from do., Darius from Baltimore, Sally Ann from Boston, Envoy from Thomastown.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 8½ a 9. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 11 a 12. Corn 85 a 90. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 10. Flour, $4 75, a $5 75.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 16 a 18. Cotton Bagging 16 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

FAIR.

THE Ladies of the Episcopal Society announce to the Public, that a Fair will be held in the Masonic Hall, on the Evening of Wednesday the 23d inst, and will be continued during the following day and Evening. The object is to raise funds to provide a Rectory.

April 14, 1834.

The Ladies of the Education Society connected with the Presbyterian Church will hold a Fair at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening the 6th May and continue it the following day and evening.

April 22, 1834.

16th Anniversary.

ATTENTION!

Fayetteville Light Artillery,

YOU will parade at the State Arsenal on Saturday next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. in Summer Uniform, furnished with 3 ball and 4 blank Cartridges.

By order of Capt. McLEAN,
J. CARNEY, *Serg't.*

April 22, 1834.

21 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
50 casks Lime,
20 Grindstones,
Just received and for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.

April 21st, 1834.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1834

In Store,

15,000 lbs. prime SUGARS,
60 bags prime green Coffee,
40 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Rod, Band, Sheet, Slit and Hoop Iron, &c.
Together with a very extensive assortment, embracing every article in the Grocery Line.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Molasses and Sugar.

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,
50 HHDS. prime retailing MOLASSES,
15 do Porto Rico Sugars.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

April 22, 1834.

For Liverpool,

TO SAIL BY THE 20TH OF MAY,

THE fine new Ship Eliza & Susan, is now receiving freight for Liverpool. For terms, apply to

J K McILHENNY, *Wilmington,*
or O. P. STARK, *Fayetteville.*

April 21, 1834.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscribers being desirous to wind up their business at Adams's Fair Ground, Richmond County, No. Ca., and for that purpose will commence selling to the highest bidders, on Thursday, 1st of May next, their entire Stock of Goods, consisting of a full and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, and GLASS, HARDWARE, &c &c.,

All of which was purchased in New York last Fall from the latest importations. A credit of six months will be given, with notes and approved security; the sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

JNO. C. SMITH,
M. W. McNAIR.

March 25, 1834. 1*w*.

N. B. All those indebted to the Establishment are earnestly requested to come and settle, or their accounts will be placed in officers' hands for collection; all accounts made since the 1st January, 1834, a discount of 5 per cent. will be given for cash, or notes at one day after date.

JNO. C. SMITH,
M. W. McNAIR.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned, not to trade for a number of promissory Notes given by me to Mr. Eli Johnson, of Chatham County, as the notes were fraudulently obtained by said Johnson. I am determined not to pay them, or any part of the said notes. The notes were dated sometime in the year 1833.

WILLIAM RIDDLE.

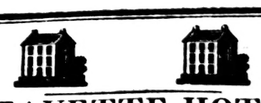
Moore County, April 9th, 1834. 81 6w.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 21st inst. a negro girl named PEG, who says that she belongs to Mr. Patterson, living near Laurel Hill, Richmond County, No. Ca., and formerly to Neill McLeran, of this County. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, April 22, 1834. 78tf.

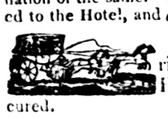


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

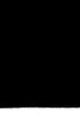


All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.



THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the

House of Entertainment

formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.

A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2900 lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Punch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
500 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz. do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

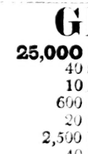
IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Earthenware, China & Glass.

THOS. J. BARROW & Co.

IMPORTERS, 88 WATER St.

NEW YORK,

ARE now receiving their Spring Patterns of *EARTHENWARE, CHINA and*

FANCY GOODS,

In every variety.

Their stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line, and, from their facilities in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers in patterns, quality and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made, are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets; and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can be possibly sold at. From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.
Importers, 88 Water st. N. Y.

New York, February 1834. 71- w.

20 Casks Lime,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St. Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
500 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On the first Monday in May next—I will sell at the Court House in Fayetteville the following tracts of land or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1832 and costs of advertising:

LOTS AND ACRES.	*Tax.*
1 Lot on Person street, listed by Alex'r. McLauchlin, val. $250	95
1 do on do do do by do do Blacksmith Shop, $200	76
1 do on Green street, vacant, by Henry McLean, Trustee for Jo. Snively, val $20	7
1 do Cool Spring, listed by do do for do do val. $10	3
1 do West side of Green street, by do do for do do do do $125	47
1 do West side of Winslow street, by do do for do do do do $125	47
150 acres on Black River, by do do for do do do $25	9
100 do of lands joins Evans and McDonald, listed by Arch'd Smith for Daniel Burnet, val. $100	83
1 lot on Hillsborough street, listed by Zac. Artis, with one poll,	89
1 do on Mumford street, listed by Wm. M. Brawe,	19
1 do on Green street, listed by Frances Bowen,	$1 52
100 acres of Land on Black River, listed by John Hammonds, val. $50,	19
215 acres of Land on Rockfish, with 3 polls, listed by James Black,	$2 98
212½ do on do by John McDougald,	76
100 do on Black River, owner unknown, joins Layton and Busbee,	38
681 do on Fish Creek, as the property of Mary Cox,	$1 29
190 acres of Land on the Pond Branch, listed by John Spencer,	35

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff*

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

Magistrates' Ca. Sas. for sale.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.

January 6, 1834.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 15th, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving in part their *FALL SUPPLIES* of *Fancy and Staple*

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Men's and women's coarse and fine Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunell and leather Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery of all descriptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and worsted Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blinds, &c. &c.

The whole of which are expected in the course of the present week, and which will comprise a greater *variety* and a *much more general and extensive assortment* than heretofore kept by them.

They would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their present stock, flattering themselves they will be enabled to offer such inducements as will make it worthy the interest and the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville October 21, 1833. 55tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf.

New School Books, &c.

DONNEGAN'S LEXICON, Grimshaw's Historical Works, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography, Flint's Surveying, Clark's Cæsar, Day's Algebra, Smith's Arithmetic, Manual of Mineralogy, Union Primers, Hymn Books and Spelling Books, Emerson's First and Second Class Readers, Webster's Elementary and *New* American Spelling Books.

ALSO, a new supply of Henry's Commentary, in 3 and 6 vols. very low. Pulpit Assistant; Selections from Fenelon; Pilgrim's Progress, with 100 plates; Mary Queen of Scots; Mrs. Judson; Buck's Dictionary; Life of Jackson; Robertson's Historical Works; Blackstone's Commentary; Missouri Harmony; Marshall Ney; Eberle's Practice and Therapeutics; Millwright's Guide, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 18, 1834.

Tennessee Land for sale.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of *Hiram Jennings*, dec'd, at January Sessions last, of Anson County Court; in pursuance of the directions contained in said Will, offers for sale at private contract, a valuable Tract of LAND, containing

Two Thousand Acres,

Lying in Haywood County, in the Western District of Tennessee, immediately on the road leading from Brownsville to Covington, six miles from the former and twenty miles from the latter place, and within three miles of steamboat navigation:—The title to which is indisputable.

On the premises are three separate Clearings—one of thirty acres, one of eighty acres, and one an hundred and thirty acres. On each Clearing there is a Well, and a comfortable Log Cabin with a passage in the middle—all under good fences.—The Land is heavily timbered with Poplar, Oak and Hickory, and is well adapted to the culture of Cotton. The situation is healthy.

HARRIET H. JENNINGS, *Ex'rx.*

For terms, (which will be liberal) apply personally or by letter, to the Subscriber at Wadesborough, No. Ca.

A. LITTLE.

Wadesborough, Feb. 14, 1834. 72tf.

FOR SALE,

PEW No. **25** in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For terms apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China, *Paints and Dye Stuffs,*

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

25 Hhds. MOLASSES,
82 bags green Coffee,
20 casks LIME,
Just received and for sale,

HALL & JOHNSON.

December 24. 64tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31. 65-tf.

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
300 bushels do. do.
300 do. Cadiz do.
5 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
1 tierce new Rice.

Also, the Temperance Almanac, FOR THE YEAR 1834,

By the Gross, Dozen or single one.

E. B. DKAKE.

December 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

RAISINS.

100 BOXES fresh Muscatel *RAISINS*,
Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Among which are the following in part:

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do.
1000 do do Kip do do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do do
100 do thick, do do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Bootees and Shoes of all kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid Pumps,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Shoes,
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees,
300 do Calf and Morocco do

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs,

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs,
And a few do do Wrought large and fine
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, large and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs
Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats,
And a few cases do fine Fur do

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a large assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactory, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH.*

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. 59-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of buildings, West side of Green street, and has on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY.

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh *Thomastown* Lime,
15 Hhds. *Molasses, just received,* for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Manufactured Candles,* at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59-tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the assortment.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Leather, Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; also a general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS.

A great variety of patterns together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, Feather beds, any, curled maple and plain Bedsteads, all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market. 63tf

December 30.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on Wednesday the 26th inst. a negro man who calls himself

Samuel H. S. Rivers.

He says that he is free, and that he came last from Cheraw, and is a native of Charleston, S. C. He is very black, about 20 or 21 years of age, about 7 or 8 inches high, has a scar on the right side of his white teeth. He can read, and is very intelligent, and is a tailor by trade. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailor.*

Fayetteville, March 31, 1834.